

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for March.

KARENS.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. VINTON, DA-
TED MAULMAIN, JULY 15, 1838.

Visits to out-stations—New Chummarah, Bootah,
Newville, Balu Island, &c.

The first Sabbath in January, 1838, I baptized
an aged female, belonging to a village just below
Ko Chet's village. She and her son (baptized last
year) have since gone to live with the Christians.
Soon after this, we made an excursion to
Bootah. In this place and vicinity I spent about
three, and Mrs. V. about six weeks. The church
here numbers a little more than fifty, ten of whom
have been baptized the past year. During my
stay I baptized seven. Ko Taunah is in charge
of the church, though now absent for a few
months, assisting Mr. Abbott in Rangoon. There
are a few good inquirers here, and quite a num-
ber who listen attentively to all you choose to say
to them; while there are others who are bitter
opponents. Mrs. V. established a school during
our stay, and we have one now in progress there.

On leaving Bootah, I had designed to proceed
immediately to Newville; but, on reaching Maul-
main, I learned that the whole region, in the
vicinity of Ko Chet's village, had been thrown
into the most fearful state of consterna-
tion, on account of the late appearance of robbers
in the neighborhood. I started, therefore, with
as little delay as possible, resolved to make that
place on my way to Newville. On my arrival,
I found that the Christians were the only individ-
uals in all the vicinity, who had not left their
houses and fled into the jungle. Even those
living back a number of miles in the interior, had
forsaken their houses for fear of the robbers. The
Christians, however, though in more danger than
any of their neighbors, maintained their ground,
except a few of the more timorous, who left their
houses and slept in the jungle three nights. The
head robber repeatedly expressed his determina-
tion to kill all the Christians, especially Ko Chet-
thing, and made special effort to get some of the
Karens upon the other side of the river, to con-
duct him to his house, as he wished to make sure
of him to begin with. All this Ko Chet-thing was
aware of, and but for an unusual share of
both natural and Christian fortitude, he would
have abandoned his little flock and fled into the
jungle. He, however, maintained his post till the
government came to his aid, and stationed a gun-
boat off his village. During my stay at this place,
I baptized two, a man and his wife, relatives of
Ko Chet-thing, who have recently come over
from the Burmah side to enjoy liberty of con-
science.

On reaching Newville, I found the little school,
which I had commenced in my first visit, still in
progress, and two or three of the children had
already begun to learn to read a little. Here I
remained but one Sabbath, baptized a man and
his wife, and then left for Putah, a region deriving
its name from a river of the same name, and
emptying into the Dali-Gyeng from the east,
about thirty-five miles above Maulmain. Upon
this river are a number of interesting villages,
containing a number of individuals apparently
almost persuaded to be Christians. We made
some efforts to put down an assistant for the
raids, but the head man was from home, so that
nothing could be done. Mrs. V. joined me at this
place, when we proceeded on our way to New-
ville. Here we spent two Sabbaths. The church
numbers a little more than sixty. Thirteen were
baptized the year past. An interesting school
now in progress. One death since the date of my
last.

Leaving Newville, we visited Maukoo, and
made arrangements for school for the rains. But
the scarcity of thatch rendered it impossible to
erect a zayat, and so the measure failed. The
people appeared anxious for a school, and, with
the blessing of God, we may hope to have one
another year. From this we proceeded to Balu
Island. Mrs. V. remained but about ten days, and
then left for Ko Chet's village. I, however,
spent nearly a month, and visited all the villages
upon the island. The Karen population is not so
numerous as stated in the last annual report of
the Board. It, probably, but a little exceeds two
thousand. There are, probably, not more than
ten thousand inhabitants upon the whole island.

During my stay, Ko Chet-thing was with me
about ten days, but I was obliged to send him
back much sooner than I should have done, in
consequence of the expressed wish of the govern-
ment, that he should remain permanently at his
village, till the question with regard to the robbers
should be finally adjusted. Indeed, his time, and
that of a number of other valuable assistants, has
been almost entirely lost to the mission for the
season, by their being obliged to guard their vil-
lage, night and day, against the depredations of
robbers.

The state of things on the island is quite en-
couraging. The people appeared more friendly,
and more disposed to listen to the truth, than I
had ever known them before. A few, I can but
regard as hopeful inquirers. Among the most
hopeful are the father and some of the near rela-
tives of the young man baptized from there.

[See Journal, p. 252, last vol.] After returning to
Ko Chet-thing's village, we were able to remain
but two weeks, during which I made a short ex-
cursion up the river, and succeeded in establishing
a school. Just before leaving for this place, I had
the pleasure of baptizing two individuals more,
one a sister of Ko Chet-thing. He has but one
remaining sister who is not yet baptized; and she
is anxious to come and live at his village, and be-
come a Christian.

Karen school at Maulmain—Additions to the
church.

April 25th, we were obliged again to retire from
our beloved jungle; but we brought with us a
precious charge. About twenty children accom-
panied us; and this number has continued to in-
crease, till we have now nearly a hundred.

Under date of Aug. 3, Mr. V. adds—

Our school has now been in progress a little
more than three months. I have the care of the
young men, and Mrs. V. of the young women and
new beginners. My class of young men num-
bers about twenty. They study the scrip-
tures in the forenoon, and arithmetic in the after-
noon. The afternoon class is increased to about
thirty. All appear interested in their studies, and
are making excellent proficiency. We have had
three deaths since we commenced our school;
only one, however, was a member of the school.
One was a man baptized by Ko Tah-a, in Ran-
goon. He removed here about three years ago,
and learned to read. He has been declining for
more than a year, and came down from the junc-
gle, as he said, that he might be with the teach-
er when he died. The second was an infant,
whose parents are here learning to read. They
have since applied for baptism. Last Sabbath
they were received, and will be baptized the next.
The one who was a member of the school, was
an interesting little girl. Her mother is a widow,
and has now buried eight children. She was bap-
tized, with two of her daughters, last season.—
The little girl was anxious to learn to read, as
she said, that she might understand the law of
God, and herself become a Christian. She was
constant in her devotions, and a lovely specimen
of amiableness of disposition. Her death has
made a very deep impression upon the minds of
the other children, and we have tried to improve
the providence to awaken them all to attend to
the great concerns of their souls. Six have been
baptized, and seventeen more applied last Sab-
bath. Five only were received; but we shall
have another examination next Sabbath, when
five or six more will probably be added to the
number.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF MISS MACOMBER,
DATED MAULMAIN, JULY 30, 1838.

I still find much comfort and encouragement
in trying to lead Karens in the path of knowl-
edge and salvation. At the same time, I have
constant cause to mourn over their defects and
errors, which require not a little watchfulness and
anxiety; but even in this I find a pleasure, hav-
ing the assurance that I am not alone.

In regard to the state of things at Dong-yahn,
Ko My-at-yaw, whom I left in charge, informs
me that about all remain as when I left; the
three or four who were rather hopeful, still seem
to be inquiring; opposition is about the same.—
There has been another attempt to burn the
house, but unsuccessful. I have very little ex-
pectation that it will stand till my return; but
this is but a secondary cause of anxiety. Their
seeming determination to go down to eternal death,
causes me, at times, exquisite pain. O, when
will they turn and live!

The native Christians have generally, from the
first, appeared remarkably firm and steadfast, and
although some cases have required discipline, yet
not one has had the appearance of contemplated
or wilful sin. One poor old man alone, twelve or
fifteen miles off, was overcome, by the long soli-
tation of a numerous family, and under peculiar
circumstances, so as to eat in a feast made to ap-
pease evil spirits; but he immediately came down
here, confessed, and appeared truly humbled; said
he did not forget God any moment, or cease to
love him; but to be at peace with friends, he ate.
I directed him to return and prove his sincerity
by a future upright walk, and when we all re-
turned, at the close of the rains, we would con-
sult together on his case. There have been some
other similar cases in regard to drinking, an evil
which I fear more than all others.

Agreeably to our earnest prayer, there seems
to be an opening amongst the Pagwas at Bassein.
I have prepared an assistant (Telaw) and family
to go over to Rangoon, two or three times; but
they have been providentially prevented. We
now wait with anxiety to hear from that quarter
in regard to political affairs.

Should Providence permit, I trust Mr. Brayton
will be on the ground next dry season, with three
or four good helps; and may we not hope that
great and glorious results will follow, so that we
shall adore and rejoice as much as at the un-
paralleled work now going on there, amongst the
other division of Karens?

I am happy that, in addition to what I was able
to do last year in school, I can now add an exer-
cise in arithmetic, and also in geography. The
number of Karens now with me, is about twenty,
and I am looking for a few others to-day. I em-
ploy a Burman teacher part of each day, as a
number wish to learn Burmese.

SIAM.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. JONES.

General View of the Mission—Departure for
Singapore.

Bankok, April, 23, 1838. The type (i. e. that
portion which was deficient,) has not yet been re-
ceived. Two vessels are expected from Singapore
very soon, and it is reported that some mission-
aries will come in one of them. Should they ar-
rive without bringing the type, I shall feel bound
to return in one of them, and expedite movements
as fast as possible.

My time, since this year commenced, has been
principally employed in translations and revision.
I have re-revised Matthew, revised or rather re-
written the "Summary of the Christian Reli-
gion," and Mark is about half done. I have not
been out often, though I made one excursion up
the river, to Bang-ta-nai, Bang-luang, &c., to dis-
tribute Peguan books, and converse with the peo-
ple. The books were received with great eager-
ness, and the people were very friendly. Many
have since come from those villages, to receive
books at our house, and converse about them. I
have also been down to Pak-lat, for the same pur-
pose, and with similar effects. At the house, we
have had many visitors, who have engrossed a
good deal of time, and some of them have shown
a deep interest in the statements we make, and
the views we present. They have encouraged but
not satisfied us. After five or six visits, they dis-
appear, "and strait are seen no more." Amid
all our discouragements, Chinese worship is still
continued on Sabbath mornings. We have never
had less than twelve attendants; yesterday there
were fifteen. Pe It Pe Chun, and Chek Hoh con-
tinued steadfast, and constant in their attendance.
Two others give us much reason to hope that
they have some true faith in Christ. But, alas!
there is no one to guide them onward.

Our Siamese worship fluctuates. Yesterday
we had only twenty-three attendants—we have
sometimes forty or fifty. Our houses are small
and hot, and not well situated for a worshipping
congregation. A small bamboo school-house was
used for a season, but was found too small, and
too hot, and was becoming dilapidated. We have,
therefore, thought best to erect a building, to be
used as a chapel, which I hope will be finished in
ten days more. It is finely built of teak, 38 feet
by 24, with end verandah. From one end of it
will be taken two rooms, one for a dispensary, and
the other for a study, or a room which may be
occasionally occupied by any newly arrived, till
they can be better accommodated. Should the
congregation increase, so as to require the whole
building, the partitions can be easily removed.—
The whole expense will be from \$250 to \$300.

May 11. On the 24th of April, the two ves-
sels above referred to, reached Bangkok, bring-
ing your letter of Sept. 28, &c., but no type. But
a letter was received from Mr. Dyer, stating that
my letter, written in Nov., did not reach him till
near the close of February, and he would imme-
diately commence upon the defective letters; but
as they were more or less defective on account of
my absence and the want of my superintendence,
the reasons for visiting him immediately did not
seem to be at all diminished. Add to this, that
the death of my dear wife rendered it indispen-
sable, however painful, that my children should be
removed from Siam as soon as possible; indis-
pensable for their good and my efficiency. I
learned by those vessels, that the Rev. Mr. John-
son, his wife and child, who had recently left
Bangkok in ill health, were still at Singapore,
but designed soon to return to America, and I
cherished the fond hope that I might send my
children thither under their care.*

On the 28th of April, therefore, I embarked on
board this Siamese brig, with my two children,
expecting a rather long passage, as we go against
the monsoon. What my prospects may be on my
arrival at Singapore, and what my plans, I shall
then endeavor to inform you.

* They arrived at Philadelphia, Dec. 7.

POMPEII.

Pompeii is not a ruin, that is, not a monument
of crumbling and mouldering decay; it is only a
forsaken city. That the inhabitants had time to
fly, and bear with them the greater part of their
possessions, is sufficiently evident; but a few per-
ished, and they are brought to our notice in a
manner that renders their fate more impressive
and affecting.

Here, in this villa, (his skeleton hands grasp-
ing coins, and jewels, and his coffee-key,) was
found the perished master, stricken in his flight,
and a slave behind him with silver and bronze
vases: then fled the shrieking family below, to a
subterranean passage, and there they perished,
slowly perhaps, seventeen of them, mistress, and
handmaids, and faithful servants.

Here is a sadder thing—in a little circular-
roofed seat by the way-side, a kind of traveller's
resting place, or a spot to which friends would
walk, and sit chatting in the shade, here was
found the skeleton of a woman, and an infant
skeleton in her arms, (safely may the antiquarian
write, a mother,) and two other children lay by
her side; precious ornaments were found on all.
Perhaps she waited for the lord she loved, or for
her poor hand-maid, or perhaps the car was to
return and take her.

Here again, near a portico, was found some
miser, flying with his heavy, strong wrapped
board—the guide tells you it was a priest of Isis;
and here, in her temple, was found other skele-
tons of men, who staid to guard or worship her
revered image: and, lastly, in a prison or guard
house, were found skeletons fastened and secured
in stocks!

However, any attempt to describe Pompeii,
comes not within the compass of my plan or abili-
ty. Here we follow the antiquarian with a silent
and thankful attention. We are taken by him,
into the forum of ancient Romans, their
temples, schools, theatres—led along their streets,
introduced into their houses, and shown the dis-
tribution and use of their apartments, the laying
out of their gardens; we see their baths, their
places of feasting, and that of repose.

You stand before their shops, and put your
hand on the little counters of marble, one whereof
has the stain of a goblet's bottom; and where
you lean, hundreds of men have leaned, in their
times, to take a drink, perhaps of vinegar and
water, a draught common among them, and most
grateful to the thirsty. You walk along the
raised footway, and mark, in the carriage-road,
the worn wheel track; you cross at the stepping
stones, and think of the lifted toga; you stop at

the open spots where streets meet and cross, and
look for the damsels who came crowding with
their urns to the convenient wells.

The bake house, the wine shop, and the cook's
shops, exactly similar in plan to those I have
seen in Mocha and Djidda, with stoves and large
vessels for boiling and preparing food, are all to
be found in this silent city. You pass among
the columns of many temples, you enter the hall
of judgment, and walk up between its Corinthian
columns, and look with suspicion on the raised
tribunal, and think about imperial decrees; you
go into the theatres, and then on across a vine-
yard, to the noble amphitheatre, and ascending
to the top, gaze out, and forget every thing but
the bright beauty of the scenery: till, turning to
descend, you see where the civilized Roman sat
smiling, while the Numidian lion tore the frame
of his captive foe, perhaps the brave, the blue-
eyed Dacian; or frowning upon his youngest son,
who, at his first visit to the games, would look
at times pale, and with an eye dimmed by a tear,
but not degraded by allowing it to fall.

The sun declines; your coachman looks impa-
tient; you get in, take off your hat to let the
soft air come and calm you, and reclining back,
with a full feeling of delighted satisfaction, are
driven home.—*Scenes and Impressions in Egypt
and Italy.*

THE FARMER.

On his little domain, is dependent only upon a
beneficent Providence and his own industry for
the substantial comforts of life. He sees the con-
tests and wranglings of the world at a distance,
and retires to his sleep with the consciousness
that the worst efforts of human passion can hard-
ly reach him. The man of traffic or the profes-
sions, looks forward to future wants in purse or
reputation with an anxiety that the farmer has
no occasion to feel: he looks to obtain some ad-
vantage which may injure his neighbor—he looks
for gain, not from his own labor, but from the
labor of others: and if he sometimes procures a
greater fortune, so all the wealth he possesses is
subject to much greater vicissitude. He is not
equally respectable with the farmer, because his
life, "the means whereby he lives," is more the
subject of other men's doings, the sport of fickle
fortune: while the farmer who is blessed by that
Being who sends him rain and sunshine, can
look upon the Heavens lighted up with his Ma-
ker's magnificence, and the earth decked in the
gorgeous vestments of its teeming products, and
reflect that the abundance which is poured upon
him is the sure evidence that his calling is ap-
proved of God.

What man lives longer, or better enjoys the
"sere and yellow leaf" of time, than he who from
early youth has grown up with the exercise of
his limbs in the use of the hoe and the spade, the
axe, the plough, and the fall? His joints are
knit with vigor—he may glory in his agility and
strength; and with the full, although not too free
exercise of his physical powers, he stands late in
life with the steadiness and stability of the stately
oak against which the tempest rages in vain.

The dignity of the agricultural occupation is
second to none other; and we claim for the inde-
pendent and intelligent farmer of our country the
right to fill any and every station and place in
society and government for which they may be
qualified. If all of them are not qualified for
high debate in our assemblies, for unravelling and
exposing casuistry and false reasoning, for "mak-
ing the worse appear the better cause," the
most of them may qualify themselves to be our
best practical law makers, the soundest judges of
right and wrong as between man and man, and
the safest depositories of power, wherever power
shall be delegated by the people. Above all, we
claim for this occupation the best right to the
title of kind and generous husbands, fathers, sons
and brothers, and the appellation of "good men
and true" in all the relations of life.—*Farmer's
Monthly Visitor.*

ANIMAL EXCITEMENT AND HY- POCRISY.

Last week a friend from the country called on
us to pay up his subscription, and after settlement,
we inquired what was the state of religion in his
neighborhood?

Well sir, said he, it's bad enough, the people
seem mostly to be asleep.

Why sir, what's the matter, have you not a
faithful preacher?

Yes, we like him right well, and he feeds his
flock with wholesome food, but still there is a
great dullness and deadness among us, I must
confess. There are a few among us that hold a
prayer meeting every week, but I'm afraid they're
over righteous and hypocritical, and if it wasn't
for our faithful minister, there would be nothing
but animal excitement among them; but thank
the Lord, he keeps them in order.

How does he manage to 'keep them in order'?

Well, he preaches a great deal against animal
excitement and hypocrisy. Last Sunday he took
his text from Prov. xiv. 12: "There is a way
which seemeth right unto man, but the end there-
of are the ways of death;" and he showed plain
enough that excitement, and hypocrisy, and a
good many other new ways, seem right to some,
but will lead to destruction and death. I guess
some of them prayer meeting men understood
what he meant; I wish you could have heard
him, he's a great speaker and high learnt and un-
derstands the Bible through and through.

Have you ever had a revival in your church?

No, indeed; we're opposed to revivals.

Have any conversions taken place recently?

Not that I know of.

Are the people in your congregation liberal in
supporting the minister and contributing to the
benevolent institutions of the church?

Well, to tell the truth, I'm most ashamed to an-
swer that question: our minister gets a mon-
strous poor salary; and as for those institutions,
why, it's hardly worth talking about what they
get from us.

But don't those praying men, whom your min-

ister reproves so sharply on the score of animal
excitement and hypocrisy, give any thing?

Well, they do, some of them give more than
they can afford; but I'm afraid it's just a sort of
boast among them to get a name.

Here we could censure ourselves no longer;
we felt a spirit of indignation and of pity rise up
and burn within us. So we took the liberty to
open our mind somewhat frankly to our visitant,
and administered instruction and reproof freely,
but mildly and plainly, so that we think "he un-
derstood what we meant."

But what a mode of preaching to a congrega-
tion, confessedly "asleep," and in which "great
dullness and deadness" abound! For the pastor
of such a people to throw away his time in de-
claring against "animal excitement," "hypoc-
risy," being "over-righteous," &c. It is both
ridiculous and deplorable; a travelling agent
might as well visit an anti-temperance neighbor-
hood to warn the people against drinking too
much cold water. What should we think of a
father who would be continually inveighing
against habits of economy as tending to avarice,
in the presence of prodigal and dissipated chil-
dren? Why, they would be just as likely to
profit by such admonitions, as a stupid and life-
less congregation by listening to reproofs of animal
excitement. We think there is about as much
danger of that congregation's being spiritually
frost-bitten, as of its sinning by too much religious
excitement, or hypocrisy, or over-righteousness.
If we should not be thought impertinent, we
would respectfully suggest to the aforesaid pastor,
to preach on the words: "Awake, Christ will
give thee light;" not let him be afraid that there
will be too much animal excitement produced
either in the preacher or the hearers.—*Lutheran
Observer.*

JUSTIFICATION.

There is but one ground on which a holy God
can meet and receive a sinner,—a righteousness;
it must be that of his Messiah or our own. Nor
can these be confounded and admixed. Wholly
must the business proceed on the one or the other.
We must be justified by works, or without them.
They must be reckoned to us or abjured. The
law demands our love to God, with all our heart,
and love to our neighbor equal to that we pos-
sess for ourselves. It denounces punishment
against all disobedience. We may be assured
that it cannot be relaxed in its conditions or sanc-
tions. In vain you think that it is not in earnest,
or that it contains in itself a remedy. It is law!
It is the law of God! Has he required too much?
Will he annul his statute? Can he change?—
Abide by your choice. If you demand a right,
no right shall you be refused. Let justice be
your claim, and never can this be denied to the
creature who pleads it. But you must keep to
the right unblenching ideas of right and claim.
You must mean by them what God intends. You
stand forth and answer for yourself! You sue
acceptance! You challenge your personal title
to it. Have you a spotless obedience to adduce?
Perhaps now you resort to evasion. You sub-
stitute sincerity. You oppose good works to
those which are evil. You deprecate the strict-
est severity. You admit an imperfection, and
seek a mitigation. But thus you recall your ap-
peal. Now, you vary your process. Boldly
you pushed your way to the judgment seat.—
Nothing has been done, but according to your
own urgency. You undertook your defence.
Blame us not if we carry you further than your
imagined restriction. The deed is all your own.
The defiance you have sounded, the arena you
have selected, the scrutiny you have braved!—
You have appealed unto justice: unto justice you
shall go. Ah, again consider, be of another
mind, "humble yourselves under the mighty
hand of God." He will meet, can only meet you
at the cross! "He hath made him to be sin for
us who knew no sin, that we might be made the
righteousness of God in him." When He shall
"call to the heavens from above, and to the earth
that he may judge his people," when all "these
things shall be dissolved," when shall roll along
the heavens the dread echoes of "the last trump,"
say, whither then will you fly? on what then
will you lean? will you rush on the sword of jus-
tice, or enter into the embrace of mercy!

R. W. Hamilton.

From the New Orleans Observer.

CHRISTIAN, WHY ARE YOU UN- HAPPY?

We should distrust the reality of our religion
if it does not make us happy. Happiness is the
legitimate result of true piety; her ways are as
full of pleasantness now, and her paths as peace-
ful, as they were two thousand years ago. It is
true that a Christian has many things to perplex
him besides the common cares of life. He has a
treacherous heart, which he must constantly
watch, and many enemies without; he sees even
among the brethren much to disquiet him, and he
cannot look upon those who obey not God without
pain. Yet he has sources of enjoyment which
remain untouched; 'unto the upright
there arises light in the darkness;' 'the secret of
the Lord is with those that fear him;' evidently
intimating that the springs of the Christian's
happiness are in God, and thus, far beyond all
human interference. David said, 'rivers of water
flow down my cheeks, because they keep not thy
law;' but he could also testify, 'great peace
have they that love the Lord.'

If, therefore, any Christian is walking gloomily,
or feels a spirit of despondency stealing over him,
let him first of all make deep and thorough search
into his motives, desires, and affections. If he
find his heart divided between God and the world,
then indeed the cause is explained; he cannot,
he ought not to be happy. 'With my whole
heart have I sought thee,' said the Psalmist; 'no
wonder that we hear him say with gratitude, 'I
sought the Lord, and he heard me.' 'But,' un-
der a sincere believer, 'the consciousness of sin
in my heart is a continual source of trouble.' So

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, MARCH 8, 1839.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

One paper more will complete the year since the publication of the Secretary was re-commenced. In view of this fact, we beg leave once more to request those subscribers and agents who have not yet paid for the volume, to remit us the amount due, by the time they receive the fifty-second number, in order that the contract between us and them may be fulfilled on their part as soon as on ours. Upon the issuing of next week's paper, several hundred dollars will remain our due, in sums varying from fifty cents to fifty dollars—and yet we shall have paid up nearly in full for all the expenses of the year's publication, which will leave quite a deficiency in our pocket.

In hopes, however, that this discrepancy (as we will call it,) may soon be reconciled, and at the earnest solicitation of many friends, who say that the paper must not stop, we have concluded to commence another year. Thus far, the additions to our list have about equalled the discontinuances, so that the number of subscribers remains about the same as for a few months past. It ought to be very materially increased, and we have some reason to hope it may be. We hope to make such arrangements for the editorial department, as shall be satisfactory, and we anticipate (with how much reason the event will show,) a more liberal support than the paper has yet received. All new subscribers, unless sent in a bundle to a responsible agent, will be expected to remit payment in advance. We are convinced that this will be found not only the safest, but the most equitable system to all.

ORDINATIONS.

Brother AMBER EDOSS, a late graduate of Hamilton Literary Institution, was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Plymouth, Vt., on Thursday, Feb. 21st. Sermon by Dr. E. Hutchinson, of East Windsor, Vt.

On the same day, at Edinham, N. H., Br. J. MILLON CORNELL, was ordained as an Evangelist, by request of the Baptist church in that place.

On the 16th ult., Brother THOMAS MURRAY was ordained as an Evangelist, at Hodgdon, Me. Sermon by Brother O. B. Walker. An interesting state of things exists with the church in Hodgdon, after a long state of coldness and dulness. Brother Murray, on the Sabbath following his ordination, baptized five converts, and others were coming forward. We learn these facts from a communication in Zion's Advocate.

On the 12th ult., at the Lower Northampton church, Va., Br. Wm. A. C. DIX, was ordained to the work of the ministry.

ORDINATION AT WESTFIELD.

Rev. CHARLES VAN LOON, of the First Baptist Church in Albany, was ordained pastor over the Central Baptist Church in Westfield, Mass., on Wednesday the 27th of February, by an Ecclesiastical Council convened for that purpose in that place. Order of exercises as follows: The divine blessing invoked on the deliberations of the Council, by Rev. Mr. Batten of the Methodist church. A public examination of candidate, relative to christian experience, ministerial call, and views of scripture doctrine. Invocation on ordination services, by Rev. Mr. Davis, of the Congregational church. Rev. J. Higby read appropriate passages of Scripture; Prayer before Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Root; Sermon by Rev. J. L. Hodge, first church Albany; Ordaining Prayer, bro. Doolittle; Charge, bro. Hodge; Right hand of fellowship, bro. Higby; Address to Congregation, bro. Bachelor; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Congregational church Stockbridge; Benediction by the Candidate. Notwithstanding the extremely bad travelling, the house was well filled, and the audience appeared much interested during the protracted services of four and a half hours. May I not, through the Secretary's entreat of my brethren in the ministry to study brevity in the several parts assigned them on such public occasions. It seems sometimes as though brethren were determined to say all they can think of.

H. D. DOOLITTLE, Clerk of Council.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—By the Magazine for March, we receive the very gratifying intelligence, that the receipts of the Board from January 1, to February 1, amounted to \$10,386 52. Of this, however, five thousand dollars was from the American and Foreign Bible Society, and it will probably be some time before another such sum can be expected from that quarter. Of the remaining \$5,386, we perceive, only \$41,67 was received from Connecticut, the whole of which came from Fairfield and Tolland Counties. We hope to see Connecticut better represented in future accounts of "connections received."

NEW CHURCHES.—A Baptist church (being the first in the place,) was organized at Woodstock, Vt., on the 12th ult. The public services on the occasion, were held in the Congregational meeting-house, which was kindly offered for the purpose. The church consists of about thirty members, including those who have expressed themselves ready to unite immediately, and a number more are expecting soon to follow their Lord in the ordinance of baptism, and to cast in their lot with this little band.

A Baptist church of nineteen members was constituted in Amity, Me., on the 15th ult., and brother Edmund Watson on the same day recognized as their pastor.

HAMILTON INSTITUTION.—We have received the Catalogue of the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution for 1833-9. The whole number of students in the different departments at present is 120.—We perceive that quite a number have left the Institution since the publication of the last Catalogue; and in a note, it is stated "for the information of the churches, that of this number more than three-fourths have been obliged to leave for the want of funds to meet their necessary expenses."

A letter from Vernon Centre, N. Y., published in the New York Baptist Register, states that forty-seven have been baptized in that place the last three Sabbaths, and others were expected the next Sabbath.

BRANDON, VT.—The Vermont Telegraph mentions that a precious revival is now in progress in Brandon. Numbers have already turned to the Lord, and the good work is going on.

Navigation is now open, and our steamboats are plying regularly between this City and New York, leaving here at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WAR IN INDIA.—The last arrival from England brings intelligence, that official information has been received of the declaration of war by the Burmese government against the British possessions in India. Papers from Maulmain and Calcutta, state that the persecutions against the Burman Christians were increasing. A war there at this time, we fear, would prove exceedingly calamitous to the churches and missions, and we cannot but hope and pray that serious hostilities may be averted. The event, however, we leave in the hand of a wise Providence. Let the Burman churches be especially remembered in our prayers.

NEW ORLEANS.—The following interesting letter from Brother Maclay, we copy from the Philadelphia Baptist Record. There is no city in the Union, which stands in greater need of prayer, labor, and boldness in the cause of God, than the city of New Orleans, for there is no other place where His laws are so openly violated, the Sabbath desecrated, and vice and wickedness carry so bold a front, as there. May the prospect anticipated by Brother Maclay be speedily realized.

Extract of a letter from brother A. Maclay, Agent of the A. and F. Bible Society.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31, 1839.

I arrived here on the 6th instant, and have been diligently engaged since, in endeavoring to promote the interests of the kingdom of our Lord, in this great and important City. I have visited all the Baptists that I could hear of in this City and vicinity. We found a Baptist Church in the City of La Fayette, which joins this City, though under a separate Corporation, with very favorable prospects of becoming a burning and shining light, holding forth the word of life. There are two Baptist ministers connected with this Church, Rev. P. W. Robert, from South Carolina; though he has resided in this State, I believe eighteen years; and Rev. Mr. Foster, from Kentucky. They are both good men; they are exerting a good influence in a plain, straight forward, unobtrusive way.—They hold meetings three times every Lord's day, in the City of La Fayette, and twice during the week; and in the City of New Orleans, they have a meeting twice every Lord's day, and once during the week.—They have met with some opposition, particularly at La Fayette; but they have lived it down, and now the cause is placed on such a footing, in the eyes of the community, that they are treated with kindness and respect.

In the centre of this great City, a Baptist church ought to be immediately formed; there are a sufficient number of Baptist brethren and sisters in good standing to make a commencement; and they ardently wish that it should be accomplished; and it will undoubtedly take place at no distant day. They now meet for worship on Lord's day, and also once or twice during the week. All are prepared except perhaps one, to go into regular organization, and he will, I hope, soon yield to the general conviction of the propriety of this measure, which appears so necessary to efficient effort in the cause of Christ. Rev. R. Fuller, of Beaufort, South Carolina, will help in the cause for a few weeks, and will be accompanied with one or two ministering brethren from South Carolina; and will continue the effort already begun to revive the cause of Christ in New Orleans.

CONGRESS.

The twenty-fifth Congress finished its labors about 2 o'clock on Monday morning last, having set all day Sunday, and in fact, having worked harder on that day, perhaps, than any other day in the whole session. Who can wonder if the nation should be visited with sore judgments, when our rulers and representatives are guilty of such profanation?

The following is a brief abstract of all business of importance transacted during the week.

Tuesday Feb. 26.—The President's message relative to the boundary difficulties was read in both Houses. It does not approve of the rash proceedings of Governor Fairfield, and recommends to Maine to withdraw and disband her forces. The President says, however, that Great Britain has no title to exclusive jurisdiction in the territory in dispute, and he does not think she will persist in asserting it. But should the authorities of New Brunswick persist in their aggressions and in asserting and maintaining jurisdiction over the territory, he will deem it the duty of the Executive to repel the invasion. He refuses to comply with the demand of Gov. Fairfield for aid from the United States under the present circumstances; but, to obviate the necessity of calling an extra session of Congress, he recommends it to Congress to make proper provision for any contingency.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C. first spoke and eulogized the message in the warmest terms. He gave his unqualified approbation to the whole course of the Administration on this subject. Mr. Evans, of Maine, followed. He expressed himself as being pleased with the assertion by the President that, in case the aggression should be persisted in, he would aid Maine. But he maintained that Maine was now entitled to the support of the General Government. All hopes of adjustment through negotiation would be found delusive. He called upon Congress to provide, at once, the necessary means for aiding Maine; and he insisted that the State of Maine would not flinch from the position she had taken, whether she was supported in it or not.

Messrs. Adams, Cushing, Lincoln, and Sergeant, supported Mr. Evans' views. Mr. Clay, was for giving the President men and money.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.—The Senate went into the election of Printer, and the first ballot Blair & Rives received 25 out of 43 votes, and were declared elected.

In the House, the General Appropriation Bill under the operation of the previous question, was passed. Mr. Harlan presented the report of the majority, and Mr. Owen reported the minority of the investigating Committee, which, owing to their great length, were, without reading, ordered to lie on the table, and 20,000 copies to be printed. The Committee make out Mr. Swartwout a defaulter in the sum of \$1,225,705.69, and Wm. M. Price a defaulter to the Government in a large sum.

A message was received from the President, accompanied by a copy of an agreement between Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, relative to the boundary difficulties. This document recommends to both parties on the border to withdraw their troops, release all prisoners, and suspend all further proceedings until the dispute can be settled. Of course this has only the authority of a recommendation, and it is doubtful whether it will be complied with.

Thursday, Feb. 28.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the President's message on the Maine and New Brunswick difficulties, made a report to day, accompanied by a bill.

The report and bill look to war as the result of this little affair. The bill authorizes the President, in case the Government of Great Britain should persist in exercising exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, during the recess of Congress, to raise 20,000 troops, to repel the invasion and support the State of Maine; also to put into commission all the ships in the Navy of the United States. He is also authorized to send to England a Special Minister to co-operate with our Minister resident (Mr. Stevenson) in urging the British Government to a settlement of the boundary. The President is authorized to borrow blank millions of dollars for the purpose of meeting all expenses.

Mr. Buchanan made a report on the same subject in the Senate. His report and the resolutions, whereunto it concludes, are less warlike and menacing; but he adheres to the ground which we have, as a nation, taken on this subject.

The remainder of the session was chiefly occupied in discussing the bill relating to the boundary dispute. It is rather a warlike bill, and the debate

throughout was quite belligerent in its character.—On Sunday, the bill was amended by striking out the section providing for the enlistment of 10,000 regular troops, and inserting in its stead a provision authorizing the President to call out fifty thousand volunteers and militia—appropriating ten millions of dollars, and authorizing him to place a naval armament on the Western Lakes in case of an invasion. In this form the bill passed—only six in the House voting against it, and in the Senate it passed unanimously.

We sincerely hope that our government will keep cool in this matter, and "do nothing rashly." A spark has been kindled, which a slight breath may blow into a flame, and whatever may be said of the comparative advantage which either country might gain by rushing into a war at this time, it is certain that the calamities which would ensue to both, would be far, very far beyond all comparison with the value of the small portion of territory in dispute. We cannot believe that England and the United States will be mad enough to embroil themselves in such a contest for such a cause. Let us hope and pray that wisdom from above may be given to all in authority, to whose judgment we have committed our destinies as a nation.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.—Things on the border remain pretty much *in statu quo*. One thousand more of the Maine militia have been called into service, and the troops are stationed at different points within the disputed territory, prepared to repel any further aggressions. Gen. Scott has gone on with the recommendation of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox, but the eastern papers seem to think that Maine will not listen to it. The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick papers are quite hostile in their tone, and display considerable indignation at the proceedings of Maine. Sir John Harvey is said to be a determined man, and one who will not back out, if he can help it.

A line of videttes is established from Augusta to the nearest encampment, each man having about 5 or 6 miles distance, and each one has a horn to arouse the man at the next station, in season to mount and be ready to start. No man is allowed to be out of bugle call for a moment.

Governor Fairfield has written to President Van Buren, that the forces of Maine will not leave the ground without accomplishing their object, unless compelled to do so by a superior force. This was written, however, before receiving the recommendations of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox.

The territory in dispute, contains about 10,700 square miles, being about 3,000 square miles larger than the whole State of Massachusetts.

It is estimated in the Maine papers that the timber cut down and destroyed by trespassers on the public lands, has amounted to a million and a half of dollars annually, for fifteen years past.

JAMAICA.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.

Respecting the working of the people as free laborers, they have manifested every disposition in this parish. On every property connected with my church they turned out on Monday, the 15th August, and continued to labor until forbidden by their employers because they would not accede to their terms, which would have made their condition worse than when the people were apprentices. At the present, all are at work and working well, but from the determination manifested by some of the attorneys and managers to thwart and embarrass the new system, as much as possible, I fear that on the first of November they will attempt to raise new difficulties. The terms in this parish are generally one and eight pence per diem for cleaning 300 cane roots, or working nine hours in house and grounds, and medical attendance free of charge. Servants, 84, 101, 124, 141, and 161 per annum, according to age and abilities. Trades from 164 to 254 per annum and house and grounds. Head people from 18 to 394 per annum. On one estate, about one mile distant from this place, the people agreed to work by job, to clean canes at 20s. per acre: dig cane holes at 16 dollars per acre; and the manager has frequently told me that the people are working in the best possible manner. Whereas during the apprenticeship he could never turn out 30 in the cane piece, they now turn out 40 upon an average. During the apprenticeship system he could never get more than five acres cleared per week; now they clean 14 and 15 in the four days. He assures me that he will increase the present crop 25 bbls., and double last year's crop in 1840. In Westmoreland the people are generally working for 2s. 6d per diem, but they pay back 104 per diem, 1st gang: 74 the 2d gang; and 5d the 3d gang, for house and grounds, so that husband, wife and children pay rent for their house (as they call it) and provision grounds. The hue and cry raised against the people has been most malicious and base and undeserved. All will be well if the masters do not give too much opposition and if they will but manage fairly. On every estate where there is a good manager every thing is prospering.

(Signed) THOMAS BURNELL, Mount Carey, Parish of St. James, Oct. 29, 1838.

I shall be ready to furnish you with facts of the good working of freedom, where the people have been fairly treated. But in some cases they have been offered 1s 3d per day, and required to pay 13s 4d per week for rent of house and grounds. I have the case of a member of my church before me where 9s was charged for rent of house, chapel, and ground, from 1st of August to the middle of October, and for this amount he was sued with costs 2s 6d, and 3s 4d for fees, but the owner was, I suppose, afraid to meet the magistrates that happened to be on the bench, and was non-suited; but the poor man is liable to a similar summons any day. My new township is progressing. I intend building here as soon as I conveniently can. I bought 67 acres of land at 5s per acre, of which I reserve for missionary purposes 13 acres. The rest is divided into lots of about two acres, and has met with a ready sale. Mr. T. I am ashamed of and he been for a long time. If what I hear be correct, he has been the principal person to influence the editors of the Morning Journal to pursue so different a course to that which they pursued while they were the conductors of the good old Watchman. A Christian! a Bible society agent!! so far to forget his character as to advocate principles so contrary to the maxim of Christ,—to do to others as we wish others to do to us. Good man, I wish he had better views.—But great is the truth, and it must prevail. Friends may desert. Foes may for a time suppress the truth, but at length it will flow forth in all its native purity and display itself in all its glorious beauty. The die is cast, slavery must cease, and freedom universally prevail.

(Signed) WALTER DENDY, Bethlephel, St. James, Oct. 29, 1838.

I wish you could have been here in August, the season of joy, the goal we had long pressed forward to reach. What makes it more delightful, God appears to have answered our prayers and blessed the change to the spiritual good of the people. The congregations on this side are wonderfully increased; people appear to be more anxious about their souls. I have received upwards of 400 new inquirers since the first of August; have a goodly number of candidates for baptism; sold a great number of Bibles, &c., &c., have received 21,000 subscriptions, besides 2,300 in June. God! I think is blessing us; and it becomes us to pray for greater showers of blessings. I have now a young man, a member of brother Hutchinson's church, as schoolmaster. He came here a few weeks since and is of great use in reading sermons, &c., and I think from his piety and zeal will prove a blessing.

(Signed) JOHN CLARK, Brown's Town, St. Ann's, Oct. 30, 1838.

As to the working of the free system, I can only say that the people are working in every instance in such they could reasonably be expected to do so.—The greater part are working at 1s 8d per day, house

and grounds free, or at job work, when they commonly earn from 2s 6d to 3s 4d per day of 8 or 9 hours; but I will tell you more on all the foregoing subjects when I see you.

(Signed) THOMAS T. ABBOTT, St. Ann's Bay, Nov. 6, 1838.

Every where the people are willing and anxious to work for moderate wages, say 2s 6d per day, out of which they pay back 10d per day for house and grounds, leaving only 1s 8d out of which they have to provide clothing, education for their children, doctor for their families, and those little extra comforts which their improved condition naturally leads them to expect. In most places this sum has been agreed to, but in a few it has been refused. The people have, however, suffered dreadfully from a systematic course of vexatious oppression on the part of their masters. Victims have been selected and discharged from the properties; their stock carried to the pound; their wages withheld on the slightest occasions, and when they have summoned their masters, a plea has been urged in defence, that they were not ordered to do the work, and this, weak and dishonest as it was, has been admitted by a corrupt magistracy as valid, and charged with the cost of the suit. Much remains to be done. A responsible magistracy must be appointed as sole arbitrators between masters and servants, and equal laws enacted for all classes.

I heard yesterday that on two estates the people had on November the first, been requested to sign their hands to a paper binding themselves for 12 months, to work for 1s 8d per day, out of which they were to pay 1s 3d for house and grounds, leaving only 5d a day for their labor. This was too bad and consequently repelled by the people.

(Signed) SAMUEL OUGHTON, Seneca, Hanover, Nov. 6, 1838.

Saturday was a very unfavorable day on account of the heavy rains, but we had more than 2000 people, including Sabbath School children at the laying of the foundation stone of the enlargement to our chapel.—Brethren Knibb, Abbott, and Dexter, with bro. Hornby, Wesleyan Missionary, were present. The service was an interesting one, and on the following Sabbath I baptized 55 persons. Brother Abbott spent the Sabbath with us, and also brother Dexter, who was detained by the heavy rain. On the whole this was a profitable day.

(Signed) JOHN CLARK, Brown's Town, St. Ann's, Nov. 6, 1838.

FLORIDA.—MORE INDIAN MURDERS!—The Tallahassee Floridian of Saturday, Feb. 16th, states that the Indians attacked the house of Mr. White, ten miles only from Tallahassee, on the previous Monday, shot down a negro in the yard (since dead) and by inserting the muzzles of three rifles through a cranny near the chimney, killed a young man, brother-in-law to Mr. White. Mrs. White also received three balls, and Mr. W. one, but both may recover. The Indians then decamped. Parties went in pursuit but could not overtake them. On Thursday, previous, the Indians attacked the house of Mr. Stokes in Jefferson county. The family escaped, but the Indians plundered the house of \$1000 in bank notes, and then burnt the building. Yet there are five companies of regulars west of the Suwannee at different encampments, and four at Deadman's Bay!—all of whom have just returned from a scout. The Indians elude all search. There are 250 of them near St. Andrew's Bay. Capt. Hunter is in pursuit of them with 60 men.

The same paper has the following still more deplorable:

P. S. We stop the press to announce the distressing intelligence received to-day at 12 o'clock. Mr. Pendarvis resides at the head of the Waculla, two miles from the rail road, and 12 from Tallahassee.

SATURDAY, 16th Feb. 1839. Mr. Betton—Dear Sir: Last night my nearest neighbor, Pendarvis, his wife, and most of the children and negroes were killed by the Indians. Judge of our situation. Please inform Gov. Call we wish aid—I feared to leave my family, but sent my young men in pursuit—but we cannot pursue far, as all leave their families for the night. We were awakened by the guns, but did not know till this morning what it was.

Send me a box of powder and a box of large size caps, a dozen bars of lead, &c.

DANIEL L. RICHARDSON, OSGEO, Feb. 18, 1839.

AWFUL FATE OF AN INCENDIARY.—About two weeks since the store of a Mr. Bassett, at Oswego, was burned, together with goods valued at \$6000, and insured for \$5000. There was some suspicion at the time as to the origin of the fire. The following, from the Montrose, Pa., Register, discloses the story.

Since I last wrote you, giving an account of the late fire here, suspicion has been afloat, with many conjectures about the manner in which the fire could have originated. Mr. John Bassett, whose goods were first burned, was suspected of setting the fire himself. This led to a watch upon him, and the house at which he boarded. There had been for a few nights past, a small like cloth or some kind of goods burning, noticed by some of our citizens; yesterday (Sunday) one piece of broadcloth and one piece of linen, was found in the river. This led to the conclusion that the store had been robbed and fired.

According to these suspicions, the house where he boarded was watched, and about 12 o'clock last night this small fire was perceptible, and sparks and thick smoke was seen to ascend from the chimney of his room. The owner of the house, Doct. Phelps, was called and requested to go to B's room. He did so, and found a pile of goods on the fire, which he was burning to prevent detection. B. instantly (seeing he was caught) asked the Doctor if he had any kreosote—and said he had the tooth-ache. The Doctor said he had, and stepped to his office in the same building to get him something. He went below to the watch room, took his razor, went out of the house at the back door, and cut his throat! He was found dead a few minutes after.

Thus the horrible tragedy is ended. There is no doubt he set fire to his store, and meant to make money out of the insurance, and the goods he had secreted in the house. "But the way of the transgressor is hard." He has left an amiable and interesting young widow—was married last summer or fall, in New Haven County, Connecticut.

TEXAS.—Affairs in the Republic are represented to be in a quiet and prosperous condition. Gen. Rusk had returned to Clarksville, from his expedition to the frontier in pursuit of the Indians and Mexicans who fled and retreated beyond his reach. The depredations of the savages had ceased, and for the present no apprehension was felt from danger in that quarter. A multitude of travellers were at Houston awaiting an opportunity to return to the United States. Gen. Rusk, it was thought, would accept the office of Chief Justice of the Republic. No information had been received by land from Mexico, but had occurred on the Eastern border to interrupt the good understanding that had grown up between the Mexican federalists and the Texans.

New Orleans Bulletin, of 16th ult.

A store-house near the Paper Mills of D. & J. Ames, at Chickopee Falls, Mass., and belonging to those gentlemen, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2d inst., with all the contents. Loss, principally in paper and rags, estimated at \$10,000.—Cause of the fire, supposed to be accident.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We perceive by an arrival at Boston from the Sandwich Islands, that the Government has prohibited the importation of all distilled spirits, and laid a duty on all wines of a half dollar per gallon. The object of this is to restrain intemperance, introduced among the native Malays by the civilized whites.

SUNFLOWER SEEDS.—A Mr. Goodman, of Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., has taken out a patent for a new kind of seeds made from the leaf of the sunflower. They are said to possess a pectoral virtue, in coughs, colds, asthma, &c., and are pronounced regular life-preservers. The Lancaster Intelligencer says that a good many other inventions may fail, but the proprietors of this one have no objection whatever to see it end in smoke!—Phil. Ledger.

CRIME IN KENTUCKY.—Bishop Smith, in a recent letter on the subject of crime in Kentucky, says that there have been from thirty to forty homicides in Kentucky annually for three years past, without a single execution, and but five or six penitentiary convictions for murder. The Bishop ascribes this impunity in crime to the law for capital punishment, and recommends that imprisonment be substituted.

FROM TURKS ISLAND.—Capt. Scott of the British brig Scott, at Baltimore from Turks Island, in twenty days, reports that in consequence of the late heavy rains there was a great scarcity of Salt, and no prospect of any being made for several months.

MARRIED.

In this city, 26th ult. by Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Edwin Carpenter, of Granville, Ms. to Miss Olive Potter, of Hartford.

In this city, by Rev. Wm. Bentley, Mr. Ambrose Stewart, of Eastbury, to Miss Harriet Steadman of Glensbury.

At East Windsor, on the 24th inst. by Rev. Wm. Reid, Mr. Ephraim Warfield, to Mrs. Julia Malona, both of East Windsor.

On Thursday evening last, by Rev. Charles Van Loon, of Westfield, Mr. Alton Hubbard, to Miss Submit L. Norton, of the same place.

At East Haddam, Mr. Asa Shailor, to Miss Lucina A. daughter of Capt. David Shailor.

DIED.

In this city, on the 6th inst. George, son of Robert Bambee, aged 7 years.

At Newington, 26th ult. Wm. Henry, aged 2 years, only son of Mr. Wm. Hubbard.

At Middletown, 14th ult., Hannah, daughter of late Mr. George Harris, of that place, aged 21 years.

At Ithaca, Middle Haddam Society, on the 14th ult., Mrs. Marietta Goff, wife of Mr. Giles Goff, aged 30.

At Westfield, Mass., on the 27th ult., Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Ambrose Day, aged 69.

In Adams county, Illinois, Jan. 5th, 1839, Walter Thomas, late of Hartford, aged 51 years.

NOTICE.—The Board of the Connecticut Baptist Bible Society, will meet at the Chapel of the North Baptist Church, in Hartford, on Wednesday, the 13th of March next, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. A. M. SMITH, Sec.

Colchester, Feb. 25, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION, will meet at the Chapel of the North Baptist Church, Hartford, on Wednesday, the 13th of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

H. WOOSTER, Rec. Sec'y.

Deep River, Feb. 18, 1839.

P. S. The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Board, and noticed some time since in the Secretary.

Resolved, That this Board most cordially approve of missionaries being employed by the several associations in this State to labor in their respective bounds—and that the funds raised by the churches, composing said associations, and paid into the treasury of this Convention, be appropriated as far as shall be necessary for the support of said missionaries.

H. W.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY, will meet at the Chapel of the North Baptist Church, Hartford, on Wednesday the 13th of March next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. H. WOOSTER, Sec'y.

Deep River, Feb. 18, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, will meet at the Baptist meeting-house, Sayville, (in the North West part of Saybrook) on Tuesday the 19th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Religious services and address at 1 o'clock, P. M. H. WOOSTER, Sec'y.

Deep River, Feb. 18, 1839.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO boys from 15 to 17 years of age, as apprentices to the PRINTING BUSINESS. Those of steady industrious habits will meet with good encouragement by applying at this office.

March 8, 1839. 51

New Goods.

JOHN OLMSTED & CO.

Will open during the present week, their usual full Spring supply of DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS. Their assortment of rich and desirable goods, in new patterns and styles, will be very extensive, and sold at the lowest prices. Carpet customers are invited to make an early call, as their assortment is now complete.

March 2, 1839. 1550

STAMMERING CURED.

The following communication is from the Rev. Wm. R. Dewitt, D. D., Harrisburg, Pa.

Messrs. Editors:—Your paper, some time since, contained a notice and recommendation of the institution of Mr. D. F. Newton, for curing impediments in speech. No. 41, North 8th street, Philadelphia.—Two youths of our town, Augustus Burner and Joseph Douglass, both afflicted with serious impediments in their speech, were sent down to Mr. Newton, and continued the usual length of time. These young gentlemen returned several weeks since. They have not been heard to stammer once since their return, by those most constantly with them. They converse freely on every subject. Both have declaimed publicly:—one before quite a large assembly, and was distinguished for the clearness and distinctness of his articulation, and the force and propriety of his elocution. We unite in earnestly recommending Mr. Newton's institution to all afflicted with impediments in their speech.

WM. R. DEWITT, Harrisburg, Jan. 29, 1839.

A CARD.

A. F. HASTINGS would tender his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage bestowed on him the past year, and would assure them he is determined to offer such inducements as will make it for their interest

POETRY.

From the Gift for 1839.
FLOWER UPON THE GREEN HILL SIDE.
BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

"Flower upon the green hill side,
Thou, to shun the threatening blast,
In the grass thy head dost hide,
By the tempest overpast.
Then to greet the azure skies,
And to feel the soothing sun,
Brighter, sweeter thou dost rise;
Tell me, flower, how this is done?"

"I will tell thee, as thy friend,
Artless, timid, whispering low;
To the blast 'tis good to bend;
He who made me taught me so!
While his teaching I obey,
I but fall to rise and stand
Brighter for the stormy day,
Leaning on his viewless hand."

"When to Him I've lowly bow'd,
He with freshness fills my cup
From the angry, scowling cloud;
Then he gently lifts me up.
So I fall, and so I rise;
In the dark and sunny hour,
Minding Him who rules the skies!
He's my God, and I'm His flower!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. PENN AND THE SMOKER.

There was among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, a member of the Society of Friends who was addicted to the useless and injurious habit of smoking tobacco. On a certain occasion, as he was sitting in front of his domicile, puffing out, on the pure evening breeze, the impure fumes of the weed, he espied the venerable governor of Pennsylvania moving through the gathering shades towards him, in a placid and dignified manner. Moved by a certain feeling, the smoker thrust his pipe under the bench on which he was sitting, for often and long had his ruling transgression been reproved by the good William Penn. But the action was performed at too late a moment. No sooner had the governor stepped opposite his brother, than he again commenced a reproof. Then ensued apologies on the part of the offender.

"Why," said he to his ruler, "I am only a temperate smoker."

"Inde-d," replied Penn, "what dost thou call temperance in smoking?"

"Why I smoke no more than does me good."

"Well, how much is that? Let us test thy words by thy practice. How many times dost thou smoke in a day? Come, begin with this morning. How soon didst thou commence the indulgence of thy filthy habit?"

"Truly, I—filled my pipe as soon as I was out of bed; for thee knows that was calculated to—"

"Nay, I know nothing about it. But go on."

"So I smoked as often as possible, until breakfast time, to give me an appetite for my breakfast."

"Aye, and didst thou not smoke after thy morning's meal?"

"O yes, I smoked then, to be sure, lest my food should hurt."

"And during the forenoon?"

"Certainly. I always smoke at 11 o'clock."

"Before dinner?"

"Yes, I need it then, if ever."

"And after dinner, too?"

"Most certainly. Who among all the temperate smokers in all the colony ever heard of omitting the pipe after dinner?"

"And how passed the afternoon?"

"Why, I invariably take a slight whiff at 4 o'clock."

"Don't thee try it before supper?"

"Indeed I do. Wouldst thou have me omit it then, after the toils and fatigues of day, to regulate my taste for food?"

"And dost thou ever smoke after supper?"

"O I always smoke till bed-time."

"Well, well," continued the governor, smoothing down from his venerable countenance an involuntary smile, "this is thy temperate smoking, is it?"

"Yea."

"What dost thou call temperate smoking?"

"When one smokes with two pipes in his mouth!!!"

The rebuke of the governor is not given, but it may very readily be conceived. "This," said Dr. R. "is temperate drinking carried to its ultimatum. He is an intemperate drinker who drinks more than two glasses to his mouth. Let us hear no more of such insults to common sense."—Speech of Dr. D. M. Reese.

THE FOUR P'S,

ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHING.

From the Prefatory Address to the Rules and Regulations of the Southwark (London) Sunday School Society.—By Rev. James Sherman, of Surrey Chapel.

Allow me, dear friends, to remind you of the four P's, to which I have heretofore directed your attention, as so intimately associated with your success in teaching—*Piety, Prayer, Punctuality, and Perseverance*. O that they may be incorporated in all your habits, and form your character for life! The first of these is

Piety—How cold and dull are your instructions without it! How inexpressibly awful the condemnation of those who put the cup of salvation to the lips of others, and refuse to taste it themselves! He who instructs children in the way to Heaven, should

"Allure to brighter worlds, and lead the way."

He whose work is to enkindle divine love in other minds, had need keep the fire burning on his own altar! O recollect that it is not unimportant, but essential to your own salvation. "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." "Ye must be born again." The second is

Prayer—for your own soul, that it may be watered by divine influence, and grow up into the likeness of Jesus Christ—for those gifts of grace from the fulness of Christ, which will qualify you to be an eminent, zealous, and successful teacher—for wisdom to know the mind of

Christ in his word, that you may communicate it in simplicity and plainness to the children—and for a heart full of love to all your fellow teachers, to conform you to the lowly example and amiable spirit of the first of teachers and best of masters. Such a spirit of prayer will insensibly do wonders. Emptied of dependence on yourself, and going to your work relying on the grace and strength of Christ, the children will perceive that you are in earnest with them, and ere you are aware, will catch the same spirit and feeling, and rejoice your heart with evident tokens of the divine unction resting on your addresses. O, love your closet. If you can say with David, "my soul followeth hard after thee," it shall be your privilege also to add, "thy right hand upholdeth me." The third is

Punctuality—As the children will generally be what their teacher is, you will see the importance of endeavoring to be regular in your attendance, and punctual to your time. I am aware that some situations in which the teachers are placed, do not allow them to carry out the sincere desires of their hearts in this respect; but it is not generally of such that superintendents have reason to complain, but those who, from indolence, love of dress, and irregular habits at home, contract habits of irregularity at school. A teacher, however, of devout mind, and anxious for the welfare of his children, will not suffer himself to be detained from them by a trifle. To all that would hinder him, he would reply, as Nehemiah to his tempters, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down; why should the work cease whilst I leave it, and come down to you?" Regard, also, as very important, the fourth, which is

Perseverance.—Of many teachers we may say, as Paul said of the Galatians, "ye did run well; who did hinder you?" For a while they labored in the schools, rejoiced in their children, and saw prosperity attend their efforts; but the world, or selfishness, or indifference, drew them aside, and they abandoned that which was a source of comfort and usefulness. Dear friends, be not discouraged if you do not immediately see the fruit of your labor. "The husbandman waiteth for the precious fruits of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receives the early and latter rain. Be ye also patient—establish your hearts, for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." When we seek his glory, God generally gives us all and more than we desire. We work not for him at an uncertainty—the seed can never be lost—the "well done" will not be withheld—the testimony of our conscience is a blessed reward. Set, therefore, your heart to the work of endeavoring to save these young souls from death. Let not the scandal which attached to the nobles of Nehemiah's time, be yours; that when all ranks seemed willing to build up the walls of Jerusalem, only "the nobles put not their necks to the work;" but rather listen to the voice of Jesus Christ, your gracious Lord, who loved your souls unto death—who persevered in your salvation till he said, "it is finished," and also now lives to carry on your cause and bring you to glory. "Be thou faithful until death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

Dear friends and fellow helpers, you are your minister's joy. O, may you be his crown of rejoicing in that day, when all who have believed in Christ, and helped others to believe in him, shall celebrate his praises before an assembled universe. There may you present the children you have instructed, as the trophies of his Gospel; and entering into his presence with amazement, that he should ever have employed you, and with gratitude that he ever made you useful, bow down before him, saying, "here am I, Father, and the children which thou hast given me."

RUM WILL OUT.—Dr. Alden, of Randolph, in his testimony before the Massachusetts Committee on the License Law, said, "It is difficult to conceal the effects of spirit drinking. Rum will out. You can generally see it; sometimes in the blotch on the face, and sometimes in falsehood. I never knew a man who used rum freely, but was in the habit of telling falsehoods, especially where rum was concerned. I will name an instance: A respectable man, after the retailers had stopped, went to a tavern which had the reputation of selling, and where the post office was kept. I was going in one morning, and met this man, who said to me, 'I thought I would go in and see if I had a letter.' This was at 10 o'clock, and the mail did not arrive till afternoon. Just then a whiff of wind blew his coat aside and displayed the junk bottle."

DISCIPLINE OF MEMORY.—Bishop Parkhurst learned the art of memory from the rules of the great Jewel, and profited so well, that he was able in twenty-eight days, and by devoting no more than one hour each day, to repeat the whole twenty-eight chapters of St. Matthew's gospel, both regularly and in detached parcels.

TURKISH JUSTICE.

Mr. O'scanyan in his late lectures on Constantinople, described the Judiciary proceedings of the Osmanlis. Trial by jury is unknown among them, as is also the employment of legal advisers. The aggrieved party complains to a Judge, who orders both parties before him—he listens to the accusation and the defence, examines the witnesses, and decides at once without reference to the statutes. There are written laws in Turkey, but the Judges are often illiterate and proud men, who conceive that it would derogate from their dignity to refer to a law book! These decisions are sometimes too hasty, and frequently unjust.—In illustration of which, Mr. O. related the following incident. The Governor of Constantinople, attended by his suite, was one day passing through the streets, and took a fancy to examine the weights used by a certain baker to weigh his bread. He found them deficient, and cautioned the baker against a repetition of the offence. Some weeks afterwards the baker was standing in his shop, conversing with a friend, when to his great consternation he saw the Governor coming towards his shop. As he knew that the consequences would be unpleasant, if he again examined his weights, he requested his friend to take charge of his shop for a few minutes; with which request the good man unhesitatingly complied, and the real master of the shop disappeared by the back door. The Governor approached and ordered the weights to be tried—they again proved light. "Rogue, rascal," said the enraged officer, addressing the Osmanli, "did I not give you fair warning some weeks ago? and will you

thus persist in deceiving poor customers?" So saying, he ordered the temporary master of the shop to receive the punishment of the bastinado, which was inflicted on the spot with great severity, in spite of the remonstrance of the poor fellow: his ear was then nailed to the wall of the shop, as a terror to evil doers!

It is customary in Constantinople for the party, which gains the cause before the Judge, to pay all expenses; this being considered the most equitable mode of proceeding, as the loser can ill afford to pay the costs of a lawsuit. On one occasion, an Albanian was brought before a Judge, accused of having stolen a gimlet of the value of ten cents. The Albanian stoutly denied the charge, persisting in his innocence. There was no positive proof of his guilt, notwithstanding which, the Judge was well convinced that the accused stole the gimlet. He therefore administered to him the oath, the last resort in such cases, which the Albanian promptly took, and in the absence of the usual proof, the case was decided in his favor—but the Judge resolving that he should not entirely escape, assessed the costs, upon which the Albanian coolly took the gimlet from his pocket, and held it towards the plaintiff, exclaiming, "here is your gimlet—now pay the costs."

Mothers' Monthly Journal,

Edited by Mrs. H. C. CONANT, and published by BENNETT & BRIGHT, Utica, N. Y.

THE fourth volume of the Journal will be commenced January 1, 1839, and will be conducted on the same general plan, and by the presentsuccessful editor.

The work was undertaken, on the part of the publishers, from a conviction that the same reasons have induced them to continue it without pecuniary advantage to themselves. They now hope the time has come for an effort on the part of its friends to give it a greatly increased subscription list. The religious press—conventions and associations—have given highly encouraging notices of the work. This, with the fact that many enlightened parents, in different sections of the country, have become deeply interested in its prosperity, induces the publishers to expect that at least two thousand new subscribers will be added to the list for volume four. To this end, those who have acted heretofore as agents are requested to continue their services; and in any church where there is no agent, the pastor of such church will greatly oblige the publishers by selecting a mother, who will collect the subscriptions and make the remittances.

From numerous commendatory notices, the following are published:

From the Christian Review, of June, 1838.

"Much as has been said on maternal influence, its importance to morals and religion is still far from being duly appreciated. Not only the history of religious conversions and of extraordinary piety, but a philosophical view of the maternal relations, the magic of a mother's sacred name created by association, by constant fidelity, and not rarely by acts of heroism, nowhere else to be witnessed, and the direct power of her soft influence on the infant mind, clearly show, that to Christian mothers are committed, in no subordinate degree, the destinies of the human race. We rejoice in the success that attends the efforts made in the journal above named, 'Mothers' Monthly Journal,' to aid this class of individuals in discharging their high and holy trust. We need not say a word in commendation of its general character and literary execution. The light and often brilliant strokes of fancy, under which the most solid instructions are imparted; the cultivated taste, and power of expression, which are here found united with sound moral principles; and the varied form of essay, dialogue, poetry, letters, and notices, must surely render it a welcome visitor to intelligent and pious families. We have been surprised to learn, that, in many places, scarcely the existence, much less the merits, of this publication have been known. We wish it were in our power to bespeak for it a wider circulation."

From the New York Baptist Register of Nov. 16, 1838.

"THE MOTHERS' MONTHLY JOURNAL.—We never peruse this work without being furnished with some new and profitable thoughts on the moral and intellectual training of children, and the solemn responsibilities of the parental trust. It furnishes a key to unlock many unheeded avenues to domestic pleasure, and invests the well-regulated home with the most precious associations on earth, purifying and elevating in their tendencies on civil society, and leading ultimately to honor and immortality in heaven.—Though bearing the simple appellation of 'The Mothers' Monthly Journal,' it is fraught with salutary admonitions and counsels to fathers and children, alike, and, verily, if it were styled the Family Instructor, it would hardly be chargeable with incongruity. We in treat that it may enjoy a great enlargement of its subscription list for the next volume, which is now only one month from its commencement. The editor's beautiful address, in anticipation of it, is given in the present number. The high commendations which the Journal has everywhere received from the religious press secure it a rank among the first publications of the day, not only for the soundness, variety, and originality, with which it is distinguished, but for the peculiar grace and felicity of its style."

From the Gospel Witness.

"We are glad that Mrs. CONANT adopts the Bible as the standard for the moral education of females.—We live in the age of action without principle; and should this action proceed in its present headlong career, we shall present the astounding spectacle of a nation well furnished with Bibles and all the means of grace, and yet governed only by those superficial maxims and principles which originated in the blindness and ignorance of paganism. If we are not mistaken, this is even now the great radical defect in the national character of Americans. We therefore hail with joy every attempt to bring our people back to those great principles of sound wisdom which are exhibited in the word of inspiration."

The following are the terms on which the Journal is published, and from them there is no deviation.

1. The "MOTHERS' MONTHLY JOURNAL" will be published on the first of every month, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, PAYABLE WHEN THE SUBSCRIPTION IS MADE.
 2. No subscription will be received for less than one year.
 3. Any individual, who will obtain and transmit to the publishers the names of five subscribers, with five dollars, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis.
 4. In forwarding the names of subscribers, great care should be taken in giving the Post-Office, County and State, at which they wish to receive the Journal, correctly and legibly.
 5. In no instance will the Journal be sent to subscribers without payment in advance, or AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIBING.
 6. Remittances of \$10 (in one bill) may be made at the expense of the publishers. In all other instances postage must be paid by subscribers.
- The Journal contains one sheet. The postage, under 100 miles, is 1-2 cents; over 100 miles, 2-12 cents.
- All who may interest themselves in obtaining subscribers for the Journal, are especially desired to make their returns by the 20th of December.
- Subscriptions for the above Journal, received by CANFIELD & ROBINS.

Hartford Dec. 7, 1838.

CRANBERRIES FOR SALE.

100 Bushels—a superior article, by the barrel or less quantity. J. M. GLAZIER & CO. No. 79 State street, Dec. 21.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

READER'S GUIDE; containing a notice of the Elementary sounds in the English Language.—Instructions for reading both prose and verse, with numerous examples for illustration, and lessons for practice. By John Hall, Principal of the Ellington School.

OLNEY'S INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY; Fourth Edition. A Practical Introduction to the study of Geography, embellished with maps from steel plates and engravings on wood. By J. Olney, A. M.

SMILEY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS; a new work for the use of Schools, on the plan of Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography. Illustrated by numerous engravings, and accompanied by a new and beautiful Atlas. By Thomas T. Smiley, A. M., M. D.

MARSHALL'S WRITING BOOKS; a new and valuable system of writing, in 4 numbers.

CHEEVER'S LATIN ACCIDENCE; revised and enlarged. The above new and valuable School Books, published by the subscribers, are offered to the trade and to teachers, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, in the press, a new and greatly enlarged and improved edition of Olney's Arithmetic, for the use of Schools.

CANFIELD & ROBINS, 180 Main St.

Groceries and Provisions.

THE subscriber has now on hand a complete and choice assortment of Family Groceries and Provisions—Sausages, Dried Meats, Vegetables, Flour and Meal, and all kinds of country Produce usually kept in a Provision Store—together with a full supply of Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Spices, &c. &c. Customers will find every thing of the very best quality, and for sale on as good terms as at any other establishment. Call and see—at the store, corner of Market and Temple streets, directly east of the City Hall.

N. P. DENISON, Jan. 11. 3w43.

NEW FALL GOODS.

AARON CLAPP has just received the most extensive and valuable stock of Goods he has ever had the pleasure of offering. The rapid increase of trade has induced him thus to extend his business, and the goods will be sold unusually cheap. Among the New Goods may be found Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets; a large stock of Merinos, Bombazines; a valuable stock of Silks, Mouseline de Laines, London and French dark Calico Prints, Chally Patterns, a large assortment of Shawls and Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Yarn, Flannels, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Battis, Non Bonnets, Travelling Baskets, Shell and Horn Combs, Bed Bags, best Needles and Pins, together with almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store.

Sept. 14. 26

RIPLEY'S NOTES ON THE GOSPELS.

THE FOUR GOSPELS; WITH NOTES, chiefly explanatory; designed for Teachers in Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, and as an aid to Family Instruction. By HENRY J. RIPLEY, Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation in the New York Theological Institution—complete in two volumes.

This work should be in the hands of every student of the Bible,—especially every Sabbath School and Bible Class Teacher. It is prepared with special reference to this class of persons, and contains a mass of just the kind of information wanted. It also contains a splendid colored map of Canaan.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

[From Rev. Robert Turnbull, Pastor of the South Baptist Church, Hartford, Conn.]

Having introduced Professor RIPLEY'S Notes into my Bible class about six months ago, I have had a fair opportunity of becoming acquainted with the merits of the work. I can unhesitatingly say, that it is almost every thing I could wish as a class book. The value of the Notes consists chiefly in their brevity, judiciousness and simplicity. The difficult passages are satisfactorily discussed, while those of a plainer and more intelligible nature are passed over with brief notices. Professor RIPLEY'S style is plain and chaste,—not loaded with redundances, nor bristling with epithets and antitheses. His spirit is eminently Christian, or in other words, it is modest, humble, and devout. His topics for practical reflection, which he merely indicates, are well chosen and happily expressed. I have much pleasure in recommending the work as the best of its kind, for a text-book in Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools.

Hartford, July 17, 1838.

[From Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D. late Pres. Waterville College.]

The author's views of the passages on which he comments are those of a sound discriminating mind, are evidently the result of much reading and reflection, and presented in a style distinguished by its neatness and perspicuity.

He seems, besides, to have hit on the proper medium between that conciseness which leaves the mind of the reader unsatisfied, and that prolixity which exhausts his patience and loads his memory with useless lumber.

This rare excellence in writings of any kind, and especially in those whose object is to illustrate the word of God.

[From R. E. Pattison, D. D., President of Waterville College.]

I know not that I have ever read so much commentary with so few occasions to dissent from the views of the author. Taking every thing into consideration, I should sooner recommend the Notes to that class of persons for whom they were designed than any other with which I am acquainted.

R. E. PATTISON.

Waterville College July, 1838.

[From Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C.]

His explanations in the Introduction are pertinent and valuable; his notes preserve a just medium between the diffuse and the concise. One excellence of Prof. RIPLEY is, that he helps the reader where he needs help, and when he does not, he lets him go alone. On plain texts, his notes are not obtruded; but on the obscure, they are sound and satisfactory. In a word, I view the work as possessed of much merit, and well adapted to promote biblical knowledge and the cause of religion, and trust, that a liberal encouragement will be extended by the Christian community.

S. CHAPIN.

College Hill, D. C., Aug. 8, 1838.

[From Rev. Luther Crawford, Sec'y Am. Bapt. Home Miss Society, N. York.]

I have perused the second edition of RIPLEY'S Notes on the Gospels with more than usual attention. I cannot but regard this as the safest and most unexceptionable work there is to be found of the kind, and should rejoice to hear of its extensive circulation through all our families and Sabbath Schools.

LUTHER CRAWFORD.

New York, August 6, 1838.

[From the Rev. J. S. Bacon, Lynn, Mass.]

The teacher or scholar will find in this work a greater number of just such questions, as he would desire to ask, intelligibly and satisfactorily answered, than in any other. I should be happy to see it in every family and in the hand of every Sabbath School Teacher, and Scholar of suitable age, in the land.

J. S. BACON.

Lynn, July 7, 1838.

[From Rev. N. W. Williams, Beverly, Mass.]

It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to that of others in favor of the work. I hope, it will find a place among all our Sabbath School Teachers, and in families generally, as a work which, if it aim not at novelty of ideas, may be relied on as explaining the text in a clear and comprehensive manner.

N. W. WILLIAMS.

Beverly, July 17, 1838.

[From Baker and Hume, Norfolk, Va.]

We have carefully examined RIPLEY'S Notes on the Gospels, and feel no hesitation in saying, that they are well calculated to answer the ends for which they were designed. Some may possibly object to the

brevity of the notes: in our estimation, they are sufficiently extensive for all ordinary purposes. Were the work more voluminous, it would be less read, and consequently, less useful. This is an important consideration, and it should be allowed due weight. The style of the work merits particular commendation.—While plain and unostentatious, it is chaste and perspicuous. The faithfulness of the author, in his notes on those passages of Scripture which have reference to the subject of baptism, should commend the work to every member of our denomination. We trust that the period is not far distant, when a copy of it will be found in every Baptist family in the United States.

JOSEPH S. BAKER.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 11, 1838. THOMAS HUME.

[From Rev. J. A. Warner, Editor of the Comprehensive Commentary.]

The author has fulfilled his promise of affording assistance to teachers and Bible class pupils, without doing them the work of studying their lessons. It may not seem proper to institute comparisons between RIPLEY and Barnes; and yet I will just say, that Prof. RIPLEY is, in my judgment, by far the safer, the more modest, and the less ostentatious guide; and I cannot but wish he were adopted universally, in place of Barnes, in our Sabbath Schools.

JOSEPH A. WARNER.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1838.

From the Biblical Repository, Andover Mass.

There are three things in these Notes which have given us much satisfaction; first, the kind and catholic spirit every where manifested—second, the labor is bestowed upon the really difficult texts—third, the practical reflections are few and to the point.

From Zion's Advocate, Portland.

These Notes breathe throughout the spirit of fervent piety; and he who reads them will be improved in piety as well as in knowledge. We cordially recommend this work to all engaged in Sabbath School or Bible Class instruction, and to heads of families who cannot purchase more expensive works.

From the Christian Review.

Professor RIPLEY has given us a specimen of the right kind of Commentary; the Notes are more strictly explanatory than those of Mr. Barnes; they occupy a smaller space; the style, though less pointed and vivacious, exhibits more sobriety; the principles of interpretation are more cautiously applied; and the explanations, particularly on the subject of baptism, are more correct.

Published by GOULD, KENDALL, & LINCOLN, Boston, and for sale by the principal Booksellers.

POSITIVELY AT COST.

THE large and valuable stock of Dry Goods, at the store No. 232, next north of the Free Church, will be sold off at cost, at Wholesale or Retail. A good chance is offered for any person who wishes to commence business, as the Goods are all new, and the whole stock will be sold cheap.

The assortment consisting in part of; Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, French and English Merinos, Bombazines, a large lot of Silks, French, English, and American Calicoes, Ginghams, Mouseline de Laines and Challys, Merino, Brocho, and Faney Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Sheetings and Shirtings, Tickings, Battis, Wickings, Woolen and Cotton Flannels, with almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store. The above stock of Goods will all be closed off in a few weeks, and persons wishing to purchase Dry Goods, will do well to embrace the present opportunity.

Jan 10. 1839.

VINDICATION OF THE BAPTISTS.

THE Vindication of the Baptists from the charge of bigotry, and of embarrassing missionary operations by translating and refusing to transfer is one of their versions of the Scriptures among the heathen the words relating to Baptism. Second edition. By John Dowling, A. M., pastor of the West Baptist Church of New York. Price 6 1-4 cents.

For sale by CANFIELD & ROBINS.

December 1. 37.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State-House Square, between the Hartford and Exchange Banks.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than twenty-five years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested and secured in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and Personal Property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office directly to the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company.

Eliphalet Terry,	Job Allen,
S. H. Huntington,	George Putnam,
H. Huntington, Jr.,	Junius S. Morgan,